

VAIN HOPES

Of the National Democracy that It Will Carry Congress.

PRESIDENCY ONLY AN INCIDENT

Of the Campaign, and Fight will Centre Elsewhere.

SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Something which Chairman Faulkner seems to have overlooked—A Circular issued by Him Designed to Instill Courage in the Hopeless Party—Poor Attempt to Account for the Tidal Wave of 1894. Mr. Pendleton Gets a Black Eye by a Recent Caucus—Free Silverites in the Saddle.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The Democratic campaign committee, with Senator Faulkner at its head, has announced its readiness for business, and issued an address, published this afternoon, in which is embodied a declaration of intentions. It is the purpose, the committee says, to enter upon an earnest and aggressive campaign for the election of representatives, from which it may be naturally inferred that the presidency is regarded as a mere incident to the contest. The active co-operation of all who receive the circular letter originated by the committee is fervently solicited, in the belief that the tidal wave results of 1894 may be in a great measure reversed, the consummation devoutly deplored being the election of a Democratic Congress.

A pertinent comment made here is that to the intelligent citizen of his own state, Senator Faulkner cannot safely compare the acts of the last Democratic Congress, nor any other, with the work done for the state by the present Congress, since the effects of the Wilson bill were seen in the tidal bill deplores, and the recovery of business and prosperity depends upon present and future legislation on Republican lines.

The committee, however, takes courage from the spring elections which, it is alleged, have indicated that public sentiment has undergone a change. Reference is also made to "the terrible panic that swept over the country as a consequence of Republican legislation by the Reed Congress." This panic, the committee claims, paralyzed Democratic efforts and energies in 1894.

Another claim made is that Democratic voters remained at home that year in such numbers that the Republican success cannot be considered as a triumph of principles. It is therefore the intention of the committee to bring the questions that divide the two great parties prominently to the front. Nothing is said of any contemplated attempt to bring forward for discussion the issues that divide the senator's own party, but from all accounts Marshall Wells' force of deputies may be required to keep the factions apart at several of the coming conventions in West Virginia.

Both effective temporary organization. McKinley's supporters will nominate a state ticket and delegates to the St. Louis convention. The anti-McKinleyites pull with the Populists, and there were contests in thirty-five of the sixty-six counties in the state, and, as a fight was apparently unavoidable should the delegates meet in one convention. Governor State has declined the meeting to be held in the state capitol.

The managers of the two theatres in the city declined to permit negroes to come into their parquets and dress circles. Neither the court rooms nor any other halls could be secured, and the negro concert hall and the warehouse were the only places available. The Populists met at noon at a temporary organization, and adjourned.

Reserves the Right to Bolt.

DENVER, Col., April 28.—The Republican this morning publishes the statement that friends of Senator Teller have his assurances that he is willing to lead the Republican delegation to the St. Louis convention, but that he reserves the right to refuse to be bound by the action of the convention if against free silver.

STEAMER SUNK

In Collision with a War Vessel—All Her Passengers Supposed to be Safe.

NORFOLK, Va., April 28.—While the Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke was making for the Newport News pier about half past 2 this morning she struck the prow of the United States steamer Columbia, lying at anchor, and had a hole cut in the forward part of her starboard side and sank in about a quarter of an hour in sixty feet of water. All of the Wyanoke's passengers and crew were saved, but the baggage is all lost and probably the cargo also.

Two firemen were scalded, but beyond that no further injuries are reported.

The Columbia was anchored very near the pier and was not seen from the Wyanoke on account of the brilliancy of the electric lights on the pier. There were on board the Wyanoke 107 passengers, and the crew numbered 42. Of the 71 steerage passengers some may have been drowned.

The passengers warmly praise the conduct of the officers during the excitement. Captain Jenney and purser Burdette were the last to leave the sinking vessel and were compelled to jump overboard in order to prevent being carried down with the wreckage. The commander of the Columbia has appointed a board of investigation to determine how far the naval officers are responsible for the accident. It is now at work behind closed doors.

THE JACKSON TRIAL

Still Exciting Great Interest—Expected Sensations Fail to Materialize.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 28.—The public evidently expected sensations in today's testimony. The court room and the streets in its vicinity were crowded. The sheriff had to use measures to keep the crowd in the corridors from pressing the door to the court room. Many persons from a distance are present. It was expected that George H. Jackson, the colored cab driver, would testify in the forenoon. That sensation was postponed till afternoon. When it did take place, the sensation did not come up to expectations. Eleven witnesses were examined during the day and probably the prosecution will require all day to-morrow.

Bankers Indicted.

WASHINGTON, C. H., Ohio, April 28.—Arthur A. Robinson, cashier of the People and Drivers bank of this city prior to the receivership last October, and Michael Herbert, teller, have been indicted on ten counts for embezzlement. The indictment covers the period from the bank's closing to six months that much. Other indictments are expected.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 28.—William Paul was executed at the Ohio penitentiary at 12:15 this morning. His neck was broken and life was pronounced extinct in just 11½ minutes.

SENATOR SHERMAN

Calls Down Senator Gorman for a Demagogic Speech.

FIXES THE RESPONSIBILITY

For the Senate's Failure to Pass the House Bill for the Relief of the Treasury Where It Belongs—A Warm Discussion in Which the Venerable Ohio Statesman Shows that the Democrats are Responsible to the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The senate resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill after some routine business had been disposed of to-day. The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.), making it unlawful for retired naval officers to enter the service of contractors furnishing material for the government.

Before proceeding with this amendment, Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.), reported an important new amendment from the committee on naval affairs. It provides as a condition to the building of four battleships, as provided by the bill, that in case the secretary of the navy makes separate contracts for armor or armor plate, he shall accept bids exceeding \$350 per ton for such armor and in case the secretary cannot make contracts and report the facts to the next session of Congress.

This brought the senate to the most important feature of the bill, appropriating for four battleships to cost \$3,750,000 each, three thirty-knot torpedo boats at \$500,000.

Mr. Gorman moved an amendment to fix the number of battleships at two instead of four and Mr. Quay an amendment fixing the number of battleships at six.

Mr. Gorman then addressed the senate in support of his amendment.

The whole country, he said, had been stirred up by the message of the executive and responsive to this the public and the press had been in a state of excitement as to our relations with other nations.

When Congress assembled it was informed by the executive that the financial conditions of the country were of the first moment; that the condition of the treasury demanded economy or else the country would be confronted with either an increase of taxation or else the sale of bonds. But when the war scare took possession of us, more vessels were demanded, appropriations greater than those of war times were proposed and the secretary of the navy revised his recommendation of two battleships by proposing from four to six battleships.

The senator said that of the amounts paid for pensions and ships, \$18,000,000 came from the sale of bonds. This, he said, was the question, it was, in time of peace, to make these great appropriations? It was evident that there would be no legislation in this Congress for the relief of the treasury. Mr. Gorman had been speaking with much earnestness, and it was evident that a debate of more than passing interest was going on. The galleries quickly filled, and the rear and side areas were crowded with representatives who came over from the house. During Mr. Gorman's last statement Mr. Sherman rose hastily for an interruption.

"I am very glad the senator has confessed the sin—the great sin—of the Democratic party," said Mr. Sherman. "The Republican course of representatives has framed a bill increasing the revenue of the government \$50,000,000, and that bill was sent to the senate. Here it was defeated by the votes of the other side of the chamber, so that the only measure offered to this Congress to raise more revenue was defeated by Democratic votes."

This precipitated a question of who controlled the senate. Mr. Gorman declared Republican control of the committee settled the point.

"We warned you," he said, "that you had not the power to relieve the country and asked you to join us in a non-partisan measure of relief. But our offer was rejected. You assumed the task and you also knew you were without the power unless you got your forces together. You knew there could be no action, and, in my judgment, this proposal to relieve the treasury was intended as a failure."

"I most emphatically deny that," again interposed Mr. Sherman, as he proceeded to show that the revenue bill was non-partisan in character and a relief measure, pure and simple. "And I say it is a disgrace to the Congress of the United States," proceeded Mr. Sherman with great earnestness, "that when it was known that the receipts of the government did not meet the expenditures, no action was taken and the proposed bill was defeated. In every month since this administration began, the receipts have been less than the expenditures, and yet the party of this administration refused to aid a measure of relief."

Mr. Gorman asserted that the Republicans were in control of the finance committee and responsible for legislation. "How do you make that out?" asked Senator Sherman and Hale in chorus.

"Let us read the list," answered Mr. Gorman, picking up a congressional directory. He read Morrill, Sherman, Jones, (Nevada). Several Republican senators were on their feet but Mr. Gorman yielded to Mr. Sherman, who said: "It is well known that that man has taken his position with the third party."

"Yes," said Mr. Gorman, "but he was put on the committee as a Republican. He has not a Democratic hair in his head on finance. Every senator named was elected as a Republican and was placed on the committee as a Republican." After further parleying on this point, Mr. Gorman resumed his speech, charged that the scheme was to provide greater appropriations than the revenue could meet and thus prepare the way for a higher tariff. The senator then argued that our revenue difficulties were due to the McKinley law, and extravagant Republican expenditures. In closing his speech, the senator, with great sarcasm, referred to the secretary of the navy and his ambition to build up "man and equip 'a splendid navy.'"

"Our great secretary of the navy," said he,—"then after a pause, that is to say, our secretary of the navy who is not great, who went into the cabinet because of the success of Democratic ideas, as we supposed, asked for more ships and more men."

He described the demand of the secretary with unforgotten contempt and attributed much of his inspiration to association with naval officers who were anxious for ships to command. He ended with an appeal to the senate to limit expenditures if the revenues could not be increased.

Mr. Stewart followed with a financial

speech and then, at 5:25 p. m., the senate adjourned.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE

A Resolution Concerning the Hammond Case Passed—A Merry-Go-Round Pension Bill Failed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The house to-day passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The Republicans and Populists voted solidly in favor of the measure and the Democrats, with six exceptions, solidly against it. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of military service in the Confederate army, provided they joined the Union forces ninety days before Lee's surrender.

The bankruptcy bill was then taken up under a special order providing for a vote Saturday at 4 p. m.

At 1:30 p. m. Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) created a flurry by asking for the immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the house of representatives, that whereas the cable report announces that John Hays Hammond, otherwise described as Eugene Hammond, an American citizen, has been condemned to death for treason in the Transvaal, the secretary of state take immediate action to safeguard the interests of said Hammond and exert the friendly offices of that department in his behalf, if the secretary of state, in his judgment, deems such interposition advisable.

The resolution created considerable debate, inasmuch as it had not been considered by the foreign affairs committee or the secretary of state.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) asked if the resolution had been considered by the foreign affairs committee.

Mr. Mahany explained in reply the urgency of the case. It was a matter of life and death. Hammond might be executed under the sentence at any time and delay might be fatal.

"Is not the secretary of state competent to deal with the situation?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Mahany. "But the case might escape his attention. With the house of representatives behind him he can proceed vigorously. I desire to say in this connection," he added, "that the whole power of English diplomacy is being employed to safeguard the interests of the subjects of the queen who are being tried at Pretoria. Some one will make the scapegoat of this affair. I do not propose to attempt to shield any American from the just consequences of his act, but I am determined that an American shall not be made the scapegoat."

Mr. Mahany disclaimed any purpose of reflecting on the state department, and appealed to Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, who had just entered the hall, to give his opinion on the subject, but the objection of Mr. McCrea prevented further discussion. The resolution was then, at Mr. Mahany's request, referred to the foreign affairs committee.

The bill to authorize the President to retire John M. Quackenbush as a commander of the navy was passed, by a vote of 181 to 49.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

The Leaders of the Transvaal Affair—The Case of Mr. Hammond, the American.

LONDON, April 28.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the House of commons to-day that the five leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg, (J. S. Hammond, Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips and Charles Leonard), have been condemned to death.

Mr. Chamberlain added that, upon hearing the news he cabled to the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, to communicate the following to President Kruger:

"The government has just learned that the sentence of death has been passed upon the five leaders of the reform committee. They can feel no doubt that your honor will commute the sentence and have assured parliament of that conviction that this is your honor's intention."

Mr. John Hays Hammond, one of the members of the reform committee condemned to death, is an American. The sentence of the members of the reform committee to death has produced a great sensation in London, especially in the streets, where the extra editions of the afternoon newspapers with sensational headlines had a quick sale. In well informed circles, however, the sentence has caused little surprise, as the laws of the Transvaal provide death for high treason, and the prisoners, having pleaded guilty, the judge could only pronounce the sentence which the law provides.

A dispatch to the Times states that in addition to the sentence of death passed upon the leaders of the reform committee, sixty other members have been sentenced to two years imprisonment, fine of 2,000 pounds and three years subsequent banishment.

The dispatch adds: "There is great excitement here (in Johannesburg), and unless the sentences are speedily commuted, trouble is expected."

The Chronicle says that it believes the joint value of the property of the men who have been condemned to death will amount to 12,000,000 (\$40,000,000).

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Senators Perkins and White were very much surprised when shown the Associated Press cable announcing that Hammond had been sentenced to death. It was their impression that when the plea of guilty was made that an understanding had been reached which would not mean the death penalty. Senator Perkins expressed the belief that the law required such a sentence; but the government would commute it. The cable was received here that Hammond before returning to Pretoria, had some understanding on the subject of the sentence to be pronounced and that proceedings would follow the sentence. It is believed he will not be put to death.

United States Vice Consul Knight, at Cape Town, cabled Secretary Olney this afternoon that it was understood there that Hammond's sentence had been commuted.

Senator Walcott, of Colorado, writes that he will remain with the Republican party whatever action it may take on the currency question.

Steamship Movements.

Name.	From.	Arrived.
Massachusetts	London	New York
Rothschilds	Liverpool	Boston
Bellevue	Glasgow	New York
Ethiopia	Glasgow	New York
Emu	Genoa	New York
Baile	New York	Bremen
Teutonic	New York	Queens town

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, probably fair during the day; easterly to southerly winds. For Eastern Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair during the day, but with increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Wednesday evening or night; fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed at C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows:

8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.	Weather.
54	60	68	70	72	70	68	Fair.

ARE CLOSING IN.

Matabels Gradually Getting the Best of the Situation.

BULUWAYO IS IN GREAT PERIL.

The Natives Exhibiting Considerable Talent for Strategy—The Feeling of Anxiety in the Besieged City Increasing—News Under Arms and Well Supplied with Rapid Fire Guns—Relief of Buluwayo the Main Point of Interest.

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CAPE TOWN, April 28.—The dispatches which filtered through from Buluwayo yesterday increased the feeling of anxiety felt here regarding the fate of the besieged town. According to the latest advices the circle of fierce warriors behind the mound fortifications had again been drawn closer to Buluwayo, and at the same time extended.

The hand of a few hundred insurgent natives in the Matopos hills, reported in arms only about a month ago, has increased until fully 20,000 men are operating against Buluwayo alone and some 30,000 hostiles are under arms and their number is increasing daily. Every day the circle draws closer around Buluwayo, and every hour adds to the confidence and number of the Matabels, who seem to have supreme contempt for the British, a feeling that has not been lessened by the effectiveness of the three sorties made by the little garrison of Buluwayo.

The enemy is kept plentifully supplied with ammunition. These supplies are sent out from the Matopos hills, the Matabele headquarters, and it is said that over 50,000 head of cattle have been gathered in by the hostiles from different directions. The hostiles themselves, it is added, are being fortified by the enemy, and are holding them so that, should Buluwayo be relieved and the British be able to resume the offensive, the natives will have a stronghold to fall back upon and there make a long stand against the chartered company's forces.

If this report is correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the British will not see the end of the Matabele war for many months to come, and much blood may be shed on both sides before order is finally restored.

But the Matabels may be able to hold out or harass the British until the great struggle, which cannot long be delayed, commences in South Africa, and nobody can predict what the eventual outcome will be. The Boers dream of a United States of South Africa, and this is held enough to say that the realization of this dream is among the probabilities of the near future. In any case, the force of arming and fortifying in the Transvaal, and also, to some degree, in the Orange Free State, is going steadily on, and the slow but sure policy of President Kruger, said to be dictated from Berlin, is being pursued relentlessly, night and day.

The Boers' Army.

The Boers already have a small army under arms, well supplied with rapid-fire guns and ammunition, in the vicinity of Lichtenburg, where it is reported a fortified camp is being constructed. This location is admirably selected for a strategic movement calculated to cut off the British in Matabeleland, Khamaland and Bechuanaland from communication with Cape Colony, and this, it is understood, will be done in the event of serious complications. The Boers would promptly occupy Mafeking from the camp near Lichtenburg, which is only a short distance from the present British base of operations for the relief of Buluwayo. Of course, the occupation, possibly by purchase from Portugal, of Delagoa bay, by the British, would follow. But it is believed that the British advance into the Transvaal from that direction would not be the easy task it might have been some six months ago. Fortifications, it is understood, have already been planned or erected, and further steps in the same direction are in progress.

At present the relief of Buluwayo is the main point of interest, and a dispatch from Buluwayo yesterday evening said that Dawson's troops were starting for a fort situated six miles along the rail road, with the object of guarding the telegraph line and keeping the road clear for the relief corps on its way through King Khama's country, by arrangement with the latter, who is particularly friendly to the British, having only recently returned from a visit to England, where he was treated with great distinction, wore a high hat and Prince Albert coat, hobbled with the crutch of Wales and actually rode to the bounds.

Another dispatch from Buluwayo says that a coach, laden with arms and ammunition, reached Buluwayo yesterday from the south.

Earl Grey, one of the administrators of the territory of the British Chartered Company, is expected to arrive at Buluwayo to-day with a strong escort of troopers.

It is now announced that Sekombi, one of Lobengula's leading chiefs, was among the killed during the fighting about the Umbuzi river, which followed the second sortie of the British, when about 500 natives were slain. Late last evening it was reported here that there had been further and severe fighting about Buluwayo and that the Matabels were defeated with great loss. Up to the time of filing this dispatch no particulars had reached here and the belief was expressed that possibly the report was an echo of the recent fighting.

The Matabels to the west of the town have been heavily reinforced from the southwest—a region which has been regarded as friendly to the whites.

It has been learned in Buluwayo that the native god, M. Limo, has promised the Matabels (through what medium is not known) that all the horses in Buluwayo will be killed to-night. A Matabele spy has been caught attempting to enter the laager. It is supposed that his intention was to hamstring the horses in accordance with M. Limo's promise.

Another Report.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times correspondent asserts that the Matabels are retreating towards the hills and they declare that they have had enough of fighting. Many of their wounded are said to be dying. The health of the town of Buluwayo is excellent, and water is plentiful.

Fraud Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The postmaster general has issued fraud orders against the Central Novelty Company of Chicago and the following concerns operating under various names in Chattanooga, Avondale and Sherman Heights, Tenn.: Prof. J. McFadyen, alias Prof. Winters, alias Medium, alias Druggist, alias Southern Supply Company, alias Chattanooga Co-operative Company, alias Astrologer. The establishment has been under investigation for many months.

by the postoffice department and Godfrey has been arrested through Inspector Whitehead and held under bond for using the mails to defraud.

MACEO SATISFIED

With the Progress of the Rebellion—Compelled to Resort to Extreme Measures.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A letter from Antonio Maceo, one of the chief insurgent leaders in the field, has been received at the Cuban revolutionary headquarters here. The letter was written at El Rabi, Pinar del Rio, is dated April 14, and is addressed to T. Estrada Palma. The writer says: "With us everything goes on very well and there is no doubt of our ability to triumph, if by no other means, by exhausting Spain. However, as an early termination of the war is what must be sought for, and as I read in the papers that it is discussed whether the United States should intervene or not, and I have no doubt that, impelled by your patriotism, you make every effort to obtain whatever may be beneficial for Cuba, I take the liberty of remarking that the surest way of bringing the war to a very early termination would be to place here some 20,000 rifles and some million cartridges. If the United States, observing their own laws, would not interfere with the shipments of arms and ammunition for us, it would be a great service rendered to Cuba without provoking any complications with Spain, for, as I understand it, these shipments would be perfectly legal."

"I have been compelled by circumstances to resort to extreme measures," General Weyler, in his desire of gaining glory (and of obstructing the recognition of our belligerence, went in his proclamation so far as to promise the planters that they would be able to grind their sugar-cane, while to the government he gave the assurance that the elections could be peaceably held, and to the country at large he declared that Spain would not be satisfied with the success which has attended all my operations, which shall last as long as there is anything to destroy from which Spain may derive any revenue. As you will see, the discredit which the proclamations of Weyler were intended to throw on our revolution has through what we have accomplished fallen on Spain, whose incapacity to control our movements has been again plainly shown."

EXPLOSION AT HAVANA

In the Governor General's House supposed to be the Work of Dynamite.

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HAVANA, April 28.—An explosion, believed to be due to dynamite or some other high explosive, occurred in the palace of the governor general at 11:30 this morning while the correspondent of The Associated Press and others were waiting in the ante room for the first batch of news of the day. The explosion was sharp and the building was soon filled with dust, while the noise of broken glass and falling plaster could be heard on all sides. Part of the roof of the palace fell in.

The explosion occurred in a closet situated in a low story or basement under the day hall, which part of the building it converted into a heap of rubbish. The walls were torn, great stones fell and a printer belonging to the captain general's office was wounded. The greatest excitement prevailed here as a result of the explosion, which naturally is attributed to the insurgents or their friends.

A resolution was adopted by the anti-McKinley forces that the Republican fuse in the state elections with the Populists allowing the latter to name the nominees for governor and dividing the balance of the state ticket between the parties. The idea is to co-operate with the Populists and secure fair elections in Alabama.

At this hour (10 p. m.), the McKinley convention is still in session. Burks has been nominated and the convention is now wrangling over a state executive committee. The balance of the ticket, a state executive committee and four McKinley delegates at large to St. Louis are yet to be selected.

The anti-McKinley convention nominated the following delegates to St. Louis: Ex-Governor W. H. Smith, for Quays; Judge J. P. McDuffee, for Aldrich; J. W. Warner, colored, for Morton; A. H. Mixson, (colored), for Reed.

Dispatches from Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, reports several additional skirmishes with the insurgents, during which seven of the latter were killed and five Spanish soldiers were wounded.

The insurgents have burned the machinery building of the plantation of Santo Barbara and have destroyed 2,000 tons of cane on the plantation of Rancero, province of Matanzas.

Reports received at Madrid from the insurgent camp show that the leaders find it necessary to exercise extreme rigor to prevent their followers from surrendering in compliance with General Weyler's proclamation offering pardon. The reading of newspapers in the insurgent camp is prohibited.

The insurgents at Mayari, in Pinar del Rio, made an attempt to surrender to the authorities, and in consequence three of them were hanged by order of the leaders.

The insurgents have killed five volunteers near Alfonso Doce, in Havana province.

The surrender of the insurgent leaders Varona and Riverton, with twelve hundred followers, is expected in Pinar del Rio. The insurgent leaders will aid Maceo to escape.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Michigan state Democratic convention will meet to-day. Radical free silver men claim they have a two to one majority of the delegates.

A gigantic scheme is on foot to combine all the street railway companies in Allegheny county, Pa., with a capital of \$50,000,000. New York bankers are back of it.

A runaway team at Milwaukee dashed into a crowd of school children yesterday. Twenty-five of the little ones were prostrated, seven badly injured, two perhaps fatally.

Sir William Robinson, governor of Hong Kong, telegraphs that there have been seventy-five new cases of bubonic plague and seventy-five deaths from that disease in Hong Kong for the week ending to-day.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, while out on a slumming expedition in New York, was arrested and taken to a police station. He was fixed at \$100, which was furnished by Steve Brodie.

The Pennsylvania state Democratic convention, which meets at Allentown to-day, will be unanimous for Patterson for President. Last night a great street parade was participated in by organizations from all the eastern cities, with a dozen bands and tons of fireworks.